business was more promptly disposed of than in that room, and but one that was not very much more in arrear. The close of the month often found us without a case on hand; and now, as I am informed, the business of the same room is in arrear several months. I submit these facts without comment, as the commu nication is already longer than I designed or desired.

Mr. Fitch is thoroughly welcome to the publication of the above. Our article on his case did not need confirmation; but we are just as much obliged to him as if it did. It was written to establish these points: 1. That official Assistants in posts requiring high and peculiar qualifications were thrust upon Mr. Ewbank in defiance of his most carnest remonstrances. 2. That such Assistants were utterly unqualified for the posts into which they were thus pitchforked. 3. That whatever qualification they afterward acquired was obtained at the public expense (most emphatically,) when it should have been long before perfected. Examinerships in the Patent Office do not often take apprentices-at least not at \$2,000 a year. That's all, Mr. Fitch! We will settle our own accounts with Gen. Pierce ; but, since the subject is up, we will just hint to him that if he owes us anything we won't take an Examinerahip in the Patent Office in payment. We would wish not to be difficult, but the duties of that post we positively are not up to. and are not so desperate as to take it in the hope of learning. We heartily regret that Mr. Fitch was ever in worse plight: and we feel that his own story that he did not deen it neressary to make the acquaintance of the Commissioner, any more than of the duties of Ex nminer, before getting himself thrust into the Patent Office, makes his case worse than we ever supposed it.

The In-Coming Administration-Cabinet and Policy. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune CONCORD, N. H , Jan. 13, 1853.

A little more than two years ago I gave you the first intimation that the now President elect was then intriguing for high promotion. No one had then named him either for President or Vice President, I think, in any paper. I knew all his plans then, and I understand his purposes now. His present deep afflic-tions would prevent me from shadowing forth his future acts, did I not see daily in the papers so many articles calculated to lead the public mind into errors. Washington letter writers are not, just now, well advised on matters upon which they profess to speak by the book.

And first of the Cabinet. The President elect, at one lime, had resolved to make up his Cabinet himself, and that, too, before going to Washington. It was then well nigh settled that Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Hon. William L. Marcy, of New-York : Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Judge Campbell, of Penn-Bylvania; Hon. David Tod, of Ohio; Gov. H. Cobb, of Georgia, and Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, should constitute the Cabinet. The President would have been glad to give the Post-Office Department to Gen. Peaslee, Member of Congress from this State, but he could not well do it. He also had a strong desire to invite Gen. John A. Dix, of New-York, into the Cabinet, but the Democracy of the South would not consent to Gen. D.'s appointment. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was urged by many powerful friends, but all to no purpose, as the newly elected President has not forgotten the part sustained by Mr. W. in the Cilley duel in 1838. Had nothing transpired during the last four weeks to trouble the President as to his Cabinet purpose, the Cabinet would be settled as above; but to day all is again confusion, and nothing is definitely settled. Mr. Hunter would take office in a Cabinet conatituted as above, but he will not accept of the State Department, or of any other Department unless the whole Cabinet shall be to his liking.

Gen. Pierce is troubled exceedingly in relation to his Cabinet, and it will be impossible to give even tol-erable satisfaction to a multitude of his supporters. The opposition to Hon, Howell Cobb, from his own State, is formidable and unrelenting and cannot be dis-regarded. Gov. Foote, of Mississippi will not oppose the appointment of Gen. Davis, of his own State, if he himself can obtain a foreign appointment. He will be accommodated at an early day, and thus Secessionism and Unionism will be friends again in the land of " Readiation." Gen. Dix, of New-York, will be offered the mission to England, as early as June, as he is anti-Slavery enough to meet English prejudices touching the

peculiar institution." There is a strong Catholic influence at work favoring the appointment of Charles O'Conor, of your City, as Attorney General, and the President is inclined to favor this influence; but I think he will not quite dare to offend a few scores of D. D's, of another faith. Sectarisnism is unyielding as well as dogmatical.

Hon. James M. Mason, Senstor in Congress from Virginia is the man who was to have been Secretary of State, as per agreement at Baltimore when the 15 votes of Virginia, were first given for the New Hampshire Candidate, but the Barnburners of your State and the Anti Slavery Democracy of the West, repudiate the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and Mr. Mason will remain in the Senate; and as it is now pretty well settled that the Cabinet cannot be made to the liking of Mr. Hunter, you may consider Ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia, as a member of a Cabinet made up of sec end-rate men, scon to break down and be dispersed. Mr. Slidell will be likely to be pleased.

The men in this State, who have for years been the active wire workers in carrying out Gen. P.'s wishes in all matters political, are scattering abroad to receive office, not as New Hampshire men, but as residents of other places. T. J. W., Esq., of M., in this State, who traveled in Penn. and the West, and spoke much at Loco-Foco meetings during the late Presidential contest, has gone to your City to take office there. Others have gone "no-body knows where," but to places dis tant and numerous, and will all be found when ap pointments shall be dispensed. The incoming Administration will be exceeding proscriptive, notwithetanding the outgoing Administration has retained pearly half the men in office whom they found in office

new nearly four years ago.

The new Cabinet will be a Cubs sequiring Cabinet, tet by purchase, as that mode of acquisition is out of the question, and not by force, if England and France are not to be held in leading strings.

The plan of acquisition is this: Russia is to be in-

duced to favor the doctrine of non-intervention on the part of the Western Powers of Europe, in relation to the wishes or designs of this country, in matters connected with this Continent, and we are to favor the non intervention of England, France and Spain, in case Russin desires to dine upon Turkey, one of these years. If Russia can hold England and France in check, then Cuba must be ours. The determination of Russia will pettle the Cuba question. I pen what I know. --

The Election of John Pettit-Buchanan's Policy in Central America.

see of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington City, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1853. The relation of John Pettit, of Lafayette, Ind., to be the successor of the late Governor Whitcomb, has come upon the portion of the Cass wing of the Democratic party who have been drumming with Gen. Pierce for a Cabinet place for Mr. Jesse D. Bright, like a shower-bath; as it bids fair to defeat all their well laid plans for B.'s elevation. Dr. Fitch was the candidate of the Bright forces in the Legislature, and be has been defeated, it is believed here, more in order to check the efforts of Mr. Bright's supporters to convince Gen. Pierce that "Indiana desires a Cabinet place for Mr. Bright," than for any other reason. Governor Wright, finding that he stood no chance for the place, of course aided to secure Pettit's nomination; as he, as well as P., is bitterly opposed to the success of Mr. Bright, his party and their plans. It is believed here that Pettit's nomination definitely settles the question of Bright's prospects for a Cabinet portfolio, in the negative. Mr. Pettit's election will add much to ellectual ability and legal knowledge of the Sen-

ate, which have come to be eadly deficient in the first, if

room in the office, yet there was no room where the | not this second named requisite for the proper discharge of the trust and duties imposed on them. Yethe is one of the oddest fishes ever in public life in this country When in the House some years ago, he was remarkable for having a way of his own in doing everything never arriving at results in common with his party, by traveling the road to them the latter took. He was leath on" official chaplaincies, rarely failing to make a speech once a year against paying any such unctionaries out of the public funds. When in the House, bating the ultraism of his partizanship for every thing smacking of a Western interest, he was a fair and conscientious legislator, and possessed oratorical powers which made an encounter with him anything

ut agreeable to his fellow members. While the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty is so marked feature of the useless action of the day in the Senate, t may not be amiss to state that Mr. Buchanan is coming in for his proper share of blame for the manner in which our relations with England relative to the Territories bordering the Carribean Sea have been con-His application to England to permit the United States to send a Consul to Belize is regarded by more than half the Democrats of Congress to have been a blunder as egregious as they insist on it Mr. Clayton's codicil was. The outside world may not know the history of that solicitation, as it is understood in political circles here. Thus, when in the State Department, "Old Buck" bent all his efforts to make Pennsylvania an unit for his nomination the succession. To make the State so, he left stone unturned to put members of the diferent Buchanan eliques of the State in office all over creation. Dallas had a party in Penn-ylvania, which threatened, by uniting with the Cass wing there to bring Euchanan into a minority, so B, essayed the bribery game, and used his appointing power as Secretary of State, as the means of playing it out. Three fourths of all the bearers of despatches who were paid for such services, were appointed to this end, from Pennsylvania, and more than half the consulates filled during his administration of the State Department, were also filled from Pennsylvania. These are historical facts which cannot be blinked. The privilege of sending a consul to the Belize was doubtless sought by Mr. Buchanan as a means of rewarding a striker for services rendered in the work of annihilating opposi tion at home to his presidential pretensions. selfishness in such matters amounted to moral infidelity to his trust, as it is now beginning to be re garded by his political friends. He has done his share in this way, in producing a state of things which his political friends regard as highly injurious to the best in terests of the country. I want no better illustration of the disasterous tendency of the doctrine-to the victors belong the spolls-than this case affords. May it be long before we have another gentleman in the Department who administers the functions of his office upon the principle that the patronage in his hands was placed there to enable him to strengthen himself as a NEW YORK. Presidential aspirant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanaver and Beaver etc.

Appointments Confirmed, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. The confirmations to-day in the executive

session of the Senste were the following: Thomas Treanor, Consul at Valencia. Dr. Alonzo Spalding, Surveyor of Public Lands in

Vincent Whitney, Postmaster at Binghampton, N. Y. Siles H. Hodges, Commissioner of Patents.

In the case of Sen. Badger, the Free Soil mators hold the balance of power.

The bill for the relief of the creditors of

Texas is set down for Monday in the Senate. Mr. Kingman, correspondent of The Journal

Commerce, is lying seriously ill. Mr. King is to leave Washington on the first bright day. He is exceedingly feeble.

From Washington-Death of Senator Upham.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. Senator Upham died at his lodgings in the Senator Upham died at his lodgings in the trying House at 11 o'clock this merning, of varioloid, after about ten days sickness, aged 58. He died easily and calmly. His wife arrived from Vermont a few days since and was with him when he died. Early to-morrow morning his remains will be invanited in the Congressional Cemetery, whence they will in a day or two be removed to Vermont. The customary announcement, calogies, &c. will take place in Congress to-morrew.

The Senate in Executive Session had Mr. belser, recognized and wide consideration, and had made

Parties of the Consideration, and had made some progress, but had taken no vote, when the announcement of Schator Upham's death interrupted the proceedings. The impression gains ground that the nomination will not be acted upon finally until after the 4th

of March.

We learn from Wilmington, Del., that the Whigs there are highly elated at Mr. Clayton's double triumph, and that 100 guns are to be fired in his honor to morrow. The like gratification is expressed here by the Whigs.

Unfavorable reports were in circulation to-

Unfavorable reports were in circulation today about the Bank of the Republic, of this city, but they
continued throughout the day to redeem their notes.

Hon. John S. Phelps is a personal friend of
Col. Benton's, and will not willingly be a candidate
against him for the Senate, though events may possibly
force him into that position. St. Louis has had a Senator for 31 years, and during many years two, whereas
the most Democratic portion of the State of Missouri
has never been represented in the Senate. If that section insists upon its rights, Mr. Phelps will probably be
their man; it they yield, Benton-will be the man. The
election, however, is two years off, and speculation is
premature. Besides, Major Phelps is warmly urged by
the extreme West for Postmaster-General. During this
very week, Mr. Phelps interested himself in carrying
through a relief measure for Col. Fremont, at the request of Col. Benton.

Message of Governor Clifford, of Massachu, setts.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. Governor Clifford was sworn into office be-GOVETHOF CARROTH WAS SWORD INTO OTHER DE-fore both branches of the Legislature at noon to-day, af-ter which he delivered his annual message. He begins by alluding to the deaths of distinguished men during the past year—Fowler, Thompson and Ran-toul, of Massachusetts, and Webster and Clay, of the na-

In relation to the late national contest, he says that, In relation to the late national contest, he says that, though Mussachusetts gave her vote to the distinguished citizen who, through a long career, had proved his patriotism and his title to the confidence of his country, yet she will be ready to unite with her sister States in sustaining the Constitution and perpetuating the Union. That the people of the different States of the Union have no right to withdraw themselves from the full performance of their constitutional obligations, and that all questions arising out of national legislation must be referred to the supreme judicial tribunal provided by the Constitution.

The controversy relative to the boundaries of Massa husetts and Rhode Island is about to be determined in

chusetts and Rhode Island is about to be determined in
the Supreme Court—they having ordered Rhode Island
appear and answer to a bill in equity which Massachusetts has filed against her.

The cost of legislation in Massachusetts has increased
in thetwo pastycars, over 1840 to 1842, \$144,000, and the
Legislature will have to provide for \$363 beyond the ordinary contingencies, without taking into account the
expenses of the coming Constitutional Convention.

He thinks the law calling the Convention of doubtful
constitutionship, and the Convention itself altogether
inexpedicate.

edient, thinks that the debt of the State should be met by direct taxation, rather than by resorting to temporary

expedients.

The congratulates the people that the Massachusetts lands in Maine were not sold by the late Government, and thinks they should be offered to Maine at a fair price—and if she declines, to be offered in small parcels He hopes that the fisheries, so important to the people

He hopes that the fisheries, so important to the people of Massachusetts, will be favorably adjusted, and the valuable rights of our citizens scrupulously maintained. In regard to the Tariff, he thinks that question should be permanently settled with a reference to all the great interests of the country—that the people of the United States should be protected against fraudulent valuation of screign importers—and that Congress should repeal the duties upon articles which enter into process of manufacture.

snumeture. He enters at length into a discussion of the powers of

He enters at length into a discussion of the powers of the Legislature and the Executive, and thinks that the duty of the latter is to see all laws faithfully executed, and not to veto a bill unless unconstitutional or in mani-fest disregard of the wishes of the people. He alludes to the Liquor Law, by saying that the cause of morals has never gained in the long run, by an at-tempt to give it added power through illegitimate legis-lation, and that the severest wounds have been indicted upon it, at the hands of its friends, where it has been dregged into the political areas.

Accident to a Railroad Conductor.

Robert W. Annable, an old and popular conductor on the Boston and Portland Railroad, was knocked off the up train to-day at Wenham, and, it is thought, fatally injured. He was leaning forward from the steps of the rear car, and his head came in contact with a car on the other track.

Governor of Maine.

William G. Crosby, Whig, was elected Governor of Maine this morning on the part of the Scuate—the year by the 12 to 16 the vote being 17 to 14.

Further from Mexico-Tchunntepec Route. The mail is through from New-Orleans.

The papers contain one day later from Mex-No determination had been arrived at in regard to the Tehuantepec question. The Siglic contains a communication from the associates of Col. Sloo, denying the accusation that their propositions require the cession by the Government of transit dues, and asserting that these will always remain a source of revenue to the

The rumors that were current in the City of Mexico relative to the revolutionary movements in the State of Vera Cruz, had caused the office of the Telegraph Company to be filled with people desirous of learning the truth, but the wires were cut, and no communication could be had with the coast.

The news of the revolution in Tamanlipas had

resched Mexico, also the imprisonment of Cardenas. The Siglio says it caused but little excitement, being regarded merely as a local question. No new Minister on Foreign Affairs had been

speciated.

The Senate had passed a bill granting awnesty to parties implicated in the revolutionary movement of Rebellede—he benefits of the annesty to be exteded to all prenunciamendos who lay down their arms within

The health of Charleston is improving: there were only 11 deaths from Cholera there last week.

The Revenue of the Bultimore and Ohio Rail. road for December, shows an increase of \$55,000 over the corresponding month last year, owing to the in-creased transportation of coal.

Beath of Mr. Baily-The Weather, &c.

CONCORD, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853.

Mr. Bally, who was injured by the Railroad saster at Andover, died this morning at Lawrence, his is the third death. Mr. Kittridge is said to be improving.

Mr. Rittinge is said to be improving.

No new snow has fallen here yet, and there is
little new snow north of this place. Last evening it was
from twelve to eighteen inches deep. Twenty-five miles
north of us the Railroad trains were much delayed, but
there is no snow at Portsmouth fifty miles east. There
are ten inches as Raymond, half way between here and
Portsmouth.

The weather is moderate, with the W. N. E. The thermometer is at the freezing point.

No New-York Mail has arrived to-day.

Sailing of the Arabia from Halifax.

The R. M. steamship Arabia arrived at her wharf here a few moments before 5 o'cleck last evening, and having coaled, sailed for New York at 9 o'clock

is (Friday) morning.

The Liverpool papers of the 1st inst. do not ontain any arrivals from New York or other Northern orts in the United States subsequent to the sailing of he steamship Baltic on the 19th ult.

The Storm in the East-Interruption of

Bosron, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. The snow-storm ceased this morning, and The snow-storm ceased this morning, and about noon indications of sunshine were manifest. A foot of snow fell on a level, and in some places it has budly drifted. The steambost train via Stonington arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, the boat having reached Stonington at 6 o'clock last evening. The overland train via New-Haven, which left New-York yesterday morning, left Springfield at 9 o'clock this morning, and had not reached Boston at noon to-day.

The Wenther in the East.

Bosron, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853-P. M. We have had quite a brisk snow storm again this afternoon, but the weather is mild and there are in-dications of its turning to rain.

The Snow Storm-Travel on the Eric Rail-NARROWSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853.

The Eric Railroad is now clear of snow, and both passenger and freight trains have passed here to-day in due time.

DUNKIRK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. The snow is only about four inches deep in this vicinity; the trains, therefore, have not been much impeded by it, and they are now arriving and departing with their accustomed regularity. The weather is fine, and the snow melting.

Southern Mail-The Weather in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. We have no mail beyond Wilmington, N.C., this morning. More snow lell here last night, and the weather is cold and cloudy.

The Hudson River and Other Trains ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853.

The trains from the East and West have all arrived. All the trains on the Hudson Railway which left New-York, arrived this morning.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14-7 P. M. We have nothing by the Hudson River Railroad from New-York to-day

Suicide-The Defalcation by a Reading Rail-

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. mitted suicide to-day by hanging himself, in his house on Pinest. He was married on Wednesday last, in New-York, to Deborah Marks, a young lady of 13, who has proved to be a lunatic, which is supposed to have been the cause of the sad act. The reported defalcation on the part of one

the Clerks of the Reading Railroad Company, is an daffair, having occurred several months since. The faulter was an agent of the Company, charged with e management of two collieries near pottsville, which the management of two collieries near pottsville, which had been transferred in payment of bad debts, jointly owing to President Tucker and the Company. The Agent returned forged vouchers in his account in the asmes of factinous men alleged to have been employed in the mines. The amount of fraud discovered reaches £8,000, but will exceed this. Some property in the name of the Agent will probably be secured and partly cover the defalcation.

Spicide.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. A German, sixty years of age, name unknown, shot himself this morning, on the railroad track, near the Providence Dépôt. He fell dead on the track, and

The Murder of Mr. Rink.

Philadelphia Friday, Jan. 14, 1853.

No clue to the murderer of Mr. Rink has yet been discovered. A reward of \$500 is offered for his apprehension.

Departure of Missionaries.

The bark Springbok, from this port for Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, takes out Rev. Moses F. Birby and wife, Rev. Daniel Whitaker and wife, and Mrs. Cephus Bennett, as Missionaries to Maulmain.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1853.

The steamship Alabama has arrived in 62 hours from New-York, all well.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION. SENATE....Washington, Jan. 14, 1853.
The Chair presented the credentials of Hon.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Senator elect from Delaware for six years from the 4th of Murch next. Mr. WALKER presented a memorial of clerks

a the Treasury, praying that the additional allowance of the percent be continued them next year.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution directing nearly into the propriety of raising the salary of the Intractor of Sword Exercise at West Point. Adopted. Mr. Jones (Iowa) offered a resolution calling or the sward of Emperor Louis Napoleon in the case the brig Gen Armstrong, referred to him for decision the United States and Portugal. Adopted.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Wil-

am McFarland was passed. The following private bills were passed: For the relief of Wm. Senna Factor, a free plored gentleman of Arkansas, for property destroyed

For the relief of the legal representatives of sjor Caleb Swan. On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the joint resolu-

tion authorizing the President to incorporate the officers of the Texas Navy in the Navy of the United States was taken up, and after a short debate postponed.

The bill for the relief of Thomas B. Dudley The bill for the relief of Major Wiggs of S. C.

who was one of the hostages in the hands of the British to be executed if Gen. Greene retailisted the murder of Hayne, and whose property was taken by the British, was taken up. The bill allowed interest on the claim.

Mr. Bayard opposed the allowance of the interest. Mr. BUTLER eloquently advocated the bill.

The subject was postponed till next Friday. The bill for the relief of Aznath M. Elliott A motion ordering an adjournment till Mon-

day was agreed to.

In Executive Session the debate on Badger's

nomination was abruptly interrupted by an announce ment of the death of Mr. Upham of Vermont. The doors were opened and the motion to ad-journ til Monday was reconsidered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury, perfected yesterday, was passed. Yeas 134, Nays 23.

The Nays were Messra Basby, Chastain, Harper, Hoiladay, Johnson, (Ark.) Landry Meacham, Meade, Midson, Mimer, Newton, Price, Stanton, (Tenn.) Stanton,
(Kv.) Stevens, (Pa.) Sweetner, Taylor, Toombs, Ward,
Welch, White, (Ky.) and Williams.

Mr. Marshall (Cal.) asked leave to introce a resolution in order that it might be referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs, who may report on Objection was made

Resided. That a sum of \$10,000,000 be set apart out of sy funds in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and o related at the few cast of the President for the purpose of cabling him, during the recess of Cengress, to meet such alteractes as may are e out of the momentous subjects consected with the present state of the foreign relations of this cunity with the other powers of the earth, so liable, on account of their character and complexity, to present them-lives from hour to hour for practicable and immediate conderation.

The House went into Committee of the Thele on the State of the Union on the bill to suppress call notes in the District of Columbia Mr. Dean (N. Y.) wished the bill to be re-

committed, with instructions to report one authorizing free backing—the issue to be based on United States Stocks only, similar to the system as it exists in New-York, which secures the billholder against loss,

Mr. Ficklin (Ill.) explained the state of the

currency in this District, saying, the old banks—Con-gress having refused to re-charter them—act as joint stock associations, and issue notes of \$5 and upward, steck associations, and issue notes of \$5 and upward, and against which there is no law; but there is a law against the issuing of notes under \$5; this has been violated because of the inefficiency of the statute, which proposes to punish the receiver as well as the issuer of small notes. But the bill under consideration strikes directly at the men who grind out the shin plasters and flood the country with them, making them liable to indictments for misdemensors, and on conviction to a fine of from \$100 to \$500, and imprisonment for a term not less than ten days nor more than one year.

Mr. First is a reposed, the pending amand.

Mr. Fickers opposed the pending amendments, thinking they would only injure the efficiency of the bill. He appealed to his friends not to embarrass the measure with hard money propositions—no State having been able entirely to drive out paper money. He was opposed to banks. Illinois had the Cairo Bank, the Shawnnectown Bank and others, but they blew up. He was against the whole of them—they were worthless concerns.

A Voice-Had you any fare banks? [Laugh-Mr. Ficklis-Yes, and they are the most

enest of the two kinds of banks—my friend can speak clingly upon the subject. [Renewed laughter.] The pending amendment was read—to the The pending alternment was read—to the effect that, no bank paper shall be issued in this District.

Mr. Johnson (Ark.) opposed it, showing that it would, if passed, merely open the way for floods of notes from the adjoining States, and thus increase the

evil.

The amendment was further discussed and several gentlemen argued that the Banks here should have their charters renewed, while others wished to en-act a Free Banking Law.

During the debate Mr. Washburn (Me.) op-

osed the bill, saying it was extremely crude, and it ould be almost impracticable to enforce it. Mr. Polk (Tenn.) said he had received

change in small bills, coming from Hallowell, Maine, signed by the gentleman himself. Some said the bills were bad, while others knew nothing about them.

Mr. Washburn-They were not signed by Mr. Polk-I am glad to hear it. It was in district of my friend from Illineis I saw those bills. Mr. Campbell (Ill.) corroborated the state-

ment of Mr. Polk, but did not know whether it was the name of the gentleman from Maine or not. Mr. Washburn-They were not signed by Mr. Campbell-It was either you or your brother. [Laughter.] The notes were exceedingly plentiful in my District about election time.

Several amendments were voted down, and Without coming to a conclusion on the bill Several Executive communications, of little or no public importance, were laid before the House.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853. Mr. Babcock reported favorably to the bill to authorize the formation of Building Associations.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to amend the charter of the New-York and Harlem Railway.

Three private bills were passed and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House Committee took up the Gover not's Massage.

Mr. Loomis reported a series of resolutions referring the Message of the Governor—one referring the report of the Commissioners of Practice and Pleading to a Select Committee was lost—so it goes to the Ju-

ASSEMBLY.

The resolution referring so much as relates to

The resolution releases
the Canal Committee was read.

Mr. Burnoughs said it had been expected
that the Governor would recommend the amendment of
the constitution, authorizing the speedy enlargement of
the Canals. He had in his possession papers containing
speeches delivered by the Governor during the canvass,
in which he pledged his support to such amendments of
the Constitution. Such a recommendation the people in which he pledged his support to such amendments of
the Constitution. Such a recommendation the people
had a right to expect in the Message of the Governor, but no such thing could be found, and the people
were greatly disappointed by the omission. No distinct
policy of enlargement was recommended in the Message—he did not understand the Governor to be in favor
of the enlargement of the Canal to the full width of 70
feet and depth of 7—he thought no one could expect the
enlargement to be completed with \$6,000,000—all knew
it would require double that amount.

The Governor's recommendation contemplated an improved and not an enlarged Canal—the suggestion of the
message was to lengthen certain locks, not enlarge

The Governor's recommendation contemptated an improved and not an enlarged Canal—the suggestion of the message was to lengthen certain locks, not enlarge them. An appropriation of \$400,000 was recommended to improve the Canal, which would not aid toward its final enlargement—so much would be thrown away by the appropriation suggested. The recommendation to forwarders to build boats of 240 tans burden, when no use could be made of them, he thought would not obtain the approval of that class of men. The plan proposed by Mr. Hoffman in 1846 seemed to have been the basis of the Governor's plan for improving the Canals. We live in an age, said Mr. B., when the most gigantic schemes are undertaken by private enterprise; yet the State, with the immense West beyond it, hesitates at an appropriation of only \$12,000,000.
Individuals could be found who were willing to expend \$7,000,000 in the construction of an Air Line Railroad between Albany and Baffalo, to be sustained by the increased business brewen those points, and yet there was an unwillingness that the State should afford sufficient facilities for the business pressing toward our quants. He was sorry to see the recommendation that the State should want to take sevantage of the low prices of labor to carry, on the public works. He was astonished at such a recommendation from a man living in a marble palece obtained at an annual expense of \$2,000 to the State. It would be better to pay laborers \$1 a day than try to reduce them to the old plan of a daily conversation of shears, because the conversation of adulty co

Here, on motion of Mr. INGALLS, the Committee rose and reported progress, and on motion the House adjourned to Monday.

The Albany Temperance Demonstration. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

A State gathering of the friends of Temperance will take place in the Ciry of Albany on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of January, 1853, for the purpose of consultation and action, in connection with the presents tien to the Legislature of petitions for the enactment of the Maine Law The State Temperance Society will hold its Semi

Annual meeting in the State-st. Baptist house of wor ship, on Tuesday the 18th, commencing at 11 o'clock The Grand Division of Western New-York Sons of Temperance will hold its session in the fourth story of

Van Vechten Hall, State-st., commencing on Tuesday

evening at 7 o'clock.

The Grand Division of Eastern New-York Sons of

The Grand Division of Eastern New-York Sons of Temperance will commence its session in the second story of the same building, at the same time.

A public meeting for addresses will be held on Tuesday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the Statest Baptist House of Worship.

On Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the various Orders and Societies will assemble as follows: Grand Divisions of Eastern and Western New-York, S. of T., at their rooms in Van Vechten Halt. State Temperance Society, and friends of Temperance in general, at the State-st. Baptist House of Worship. Rechabites at Rechabite Hall, corner of State and North Pearl sts.

North Pearl sts.
Grand Temple of Honor and members of Subordinate
Temples at hall No. 64 Greene-st.
Members of Subordinate Divisions at the Division
Room, No. 54 State-st.
At 9 o'clock precisely the procession will form in the

Grand Marshal and Aids. Cooke's Brass Band,

New York State Temperance Society and members of other Temperance Societies.

Jones's Brass Band.

Members of National Division.

Oran's Divisions of Eastern and Western New York, proceeded by their Officers.

Speakers and Invited Guests in carriages.

Su berdinate Divisions Sons of Temperance.

Band.

Northern New York District Tents of Rechabites, and Officers and Members of Subordinate Tents.

Orand Temple of Homer.

Members of Subordinate Temples.

The procession, when formed will proceed through

The procession, when formed, will proceed through the principal streets to the State at. House of Worship, and the Capitol (if its use is granted by the Assembly) where the audiences will be addressed by prominent advocates of the cause.

At 3 o'clock in the aftermoon a general Convention of il the friends of the cause for mutual consultation. On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, meetings for addresses, and other appropriate exercises in the State st. Baptist, Hudson st. Methodist and Fourth Presby.

terish (Broadway) Churches.

On Thursday merning the presentation of petitions to the Legislature. Thursday atternoon at 249 o'clock a public meeting for addresses in the State-st. Heuse of Worship.

Thursday evening at 7 clock, public meetings at

Thursday evening at 7 clock, public meetings at two or more of the foregoing Churches.

The following have promised to be present and speak at the foregoing meetings. Hon, Noal Dow, of Maine; Rev. T. Cuyler, Trenton, N. J., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Ercoklyn, Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York; Rev. A. L. Brooks, Abbion; P. T. Barnun, Esq. Coan.; Jehn H. W. Hawkins, Esq., formerly of Baltimore; Thurlow W. Brown, Esq., Auburn.

The officers of the railroads between Albany and Buffalo, the Rome and Watertown, the Rochester, Lock-

The olicers of the railroads between Abany and Bul-falo, the Rome and Watertown, the Rochester, Lock-port and Niagara Falls, the Canandaigus and Niagara Falls, (if in running order in time) the Troy and Boston, and Western Vermont, (from Rutland to Troy) the Sara-toga and Washington and Romeelser and Saratoga (from Whiteball via Saratoga Springs to Troy) Railroads, have agreed to carry persons attending the demonstration for one fare both ways. Tickets to be for sale at all the of-ficest where they usually are. Sale of teleptate comone fare both ways. Tickets to be for sale at all the offices where they usually are. Sale of tickets to commence on the 17th and close on the 20th, but tickets to
be good to return on the 22d. The Harlem Rulinead will
carry delegates from New York City and return within
the days above mentioned, for \$2.

By suthority and request of Susan B Anthony, the
following arrangements are published for Friday.

A general meeting of temperance women in the
State-st Baptist House of Worship at 10 o'clock A M.

At 3 clocks B. M. according position of the

At 3 o'clock P. M., a general meeting at the same House of Worship, for consultation with regard to the most efficient means by which Woman may aid the Tem-

At 7 o'clock P. M., a meeting in the same Church, and others if deemed necessary at the time, to be addressed by Lucy Stone, Antoinette L. Brown, Emily Clark, Rev. S. J. May, and others.

Delegates to any of these meetings, either voluntary or appointed, are required, on their arrival, to report themselves at Room No. 8 Exchange, over the Post-Office, where a list will be kept of boarding house keepers, and others prepared for the reception of D legates. Further particular will be given in the Albany papers, and large and small bills at the time of the demonstration.

stration.

James Mackean, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements of G. D. of Eastern New-York.

Wm. Richardson, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements of G. D. of Western New-York, and State Temperance Society. January 12, 1853.

REDUCTION OF FARE -Our exchanges are particularly requested to copy the reduction of railroad fare, as mentioned in the programme of the "Temperance Demonstration," to be held in the City of Albany next

Mr. Allen, President of the Buffalo and For Mr. Allen, President of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Raifroad Company, and Messrs. Mans and Watson, Directors of the Company, have recently examined portions of McLean County, Pa., on the line of the above named road, for the purpose of acquiring information with regard to the coals of that region. They determined the position of several-seams of excellent bituminous coal of considerable thickness, quite accessible, above water level, in the banks of streams, very near and on the line of the Raifroad, within eighty miles of this city. These gentlemen also procured specimens of coal from several places near the line of the Sunbury and Erie Raifroad, and not far from the line of the Sunbury and Erie Raifroad, and not far from the line of the Sunbury and Erie Raifroad and not far from the point where the Buffalo and Pittsburgh road will connect with that road. One of the specimens is a good article, known as Cannel coal, desirable for making gav. The seam is of good thickness.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

LXX.

THE BRIDLE ROADS OF ANDALUSIA. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribase

RONDA, Spain, Monday, Nov. 21, 1852. While I was in the Alhambra the storm finally cleared away, and the sky came out bright and blue. On reaching the hotel I found a little man, nicknamed Napoleon, awaiting me. He was desirons to furnish me with horses, and. having a prophetic knowledge of the weather, promised me a bright sky as far as Gibraltar.
"I furnish all the señors," said he: "they know
me, and never complain of me or my horses"—
but by way of security, on making the bargain, I threatened to put up a card in the hotel at Gibraltar, warning all travelers against him, in ase I was not satisfied. My contract was for two horses and a guide, who were to be ready at sunrise the next morning. Napoleon was as good as his word, and before I had finished an early cup of chocolate, there was a little black Andalusian stallion awaiting me. The alforias, or saddle bags, of the guide were strengthened by a stock of cold provisions, the leathern bota hanging beside it was filled with ripe Granada wine, and now behold me ambling over the vega, accou-tred in a gay Andalusian jacket, a sash woven by Mateo Ximenes, and one of those bandboxy sombreros, which I at first thought so ungainly but now consider quite picturesque and elegant

My guide, a short but sinewy and well-knit of the mountains, named José Garcia, set off at a canter down the banks of the Darro. Don't ride so fast !" cried Napoleon, who watched our setting out, from the door of the fonda: but José was already out of hearing. This guide is a companion to my liking. Although he is only twenty-seven, he has been for a number of years a correo, or mail-rider, and a guide for traveling parties. His olive complexion is made still darker by exposure to the wind, but his coal-brack eyes shine with Southern heat and fire. He has one of those rare mouths which are born with a broad smile in each corner, and which seem to laugh, even in the midst of grief. We had not been two hours together, before I knew his history from beginning to end. He had already been married eight years, and his only trouble was a debt of \$24, which the illness of his wife had caused him. This money was owing to the pawn-broker, who kept his best clothes in pledge till he could pay it. "Señor," said he, "if I had ten million dollars, I would rather give them all away than have a sick wife." He had a brother in Puerto Principe, Cuba, who sent over money enough to pay the rent of the house, but he found that children were a great expense. "It is most astonishing," he said, "how much children can eat. From morning till night, the bread is never out of their mouths."

José has recently been travelling with some Spaniards, one of whom made him pay two dollars for an umbrella which was lost on the road. This umbrella is a thorn in his side. At every venta where we stop the story is repeated, and he is not sparing of his maledictions. The ghost of that umbrella is continually raised, and it will be a long time before he can shut it.
"One reason why I like to travel with foreign Señors," said he to me, "is that when I lose anything, they never make me pay for it." "For all that," I answered, "take care you don't lose my umbrella; it cost three dollars. Since then, nothing can exceed Jose's attention to that article. He is at his wit's end how to secure it best. It appears sometimes be-fore, sometimes behind him, lashed to the saddle with innumerable cords; now he sticks it into the alforja, now earries it in his hand, and I verily believe that he sleeps with it in his arms. Every evening, as he tells his story to the muleteers, around the kitchen are, he always winds up by triumphantly appealing to me with: "Well, Señor, have I lost your umbrella vet?

Our bargain is that I shall feed him on the way, and as we travel in the primitive style of the country, we always sit down together to the same dish. To his supervision the olla is often indebted for an additional flavor, and no "thorough-bred gentleman" could behave at table with more ease and propriety. He is as moderate as a Bedouin in his wants, and never touches the burning aguardiente which the muleteers are accustomed to drink. I asked him the reason of this. "I drink wine, Señor,"

he replied, "because that, you know, is like meat and bread; but I have made a row never to drink aguardiente again. Two of as got drunk en it, four or five years ago, in Granada, and we quarreled. My courrade drew his knife and stabbed me here, in the left shoulder. I was furious, and cut him across the breast. We both went to the hospital, I for three menths and he for six, and he died in a few days after getting out. It cost my poor father many thousand reals, and when I was able to go to work I vowed to the Virgin that I would never touch aguardiente again.

For the first league our road lay over the rich vega of Granada, but gradually became wider and more waste. Passing the long, desert ridge, known as the "Last Sigh of the Moor," we struck across a region of low hills. The road was very deep, from the recent rains, and studded, at short intervals, by finde crosses, erected to persons who had been murdered. José took a grim delight in giving me the history of each. Beyond the village of Lamala, which lies with its salr-pans in a basin of the bills, we ascended the manutain rides which hills, we ascended the mountain ridge which forms the southern boundary of the Vega Granada, nearly twenty miles distant, was still visible. The Alhambra was dwindled to a speck, and I took my last view of it and the magnificent laudscape which lies spread out before it. The Sierra Nevada, rising to the hight of 12,000 feet above the sea, was perfectly free from cleuds, and the whole range was visible at one glance. All its chasms were filled with snow, and for nearly half-way down its sides there was not a speck of any other color. Its summits were almost wholly devoid of a shad-ow, and their notched and jagged outlines rest-ed flatly against the sky, like ivory inlaid on a table of lapis-lazuli. From these waste hills we descended into the

valley of Cacia, whose poplar-fringed river had been so swollen by the rains that the correcfrom Malaga had only succeeded in passing it that morning. We forded it without accident, and crossing a loftier and bleaker range, came down into the valley of the Marchan. High on a cliff over the stream stood Alhama, my resting-place for the night. The natural warm baths, on account of which this spot was so beloved by the Moors, are still resorted to in the summer They lie in the bosom of a deep and rugged gorge, half a mile further down the river. The town occupies the crest of a narrow promonto-ry, bounded, on all sides but one, by tremen-dous precipices. It is one of the most pictur-esque spots imaginable, and reminded me-tocontinue the comparison between Syria and Andalusia, which I find so striking-of the gorge of the Barrada, near Damascus. Alhama is now a poor, insignificant town, only visited by artists and muleteers. The population wear long brown cloaks and slouched hats, like the natives of La Mancha.

I found telerable quarters in a house on the plaza, and took the remaining hour of daylight to view the town. The people looked at me with curiosity, and some boys, walking on the edge of the tajo, or precipice, threw over stones that I might see how deep it was. The rock in some places quite overhung the bed of the Marchan, which half-girdles its base. The close scruting to which I was subjected by the crowd in the plaza called to mind all I had heard of Spanish spies and rebbers. At the venta I was well treated, but received such an exorbitant bill in the morning that I was ready to exclaim, with King Boabdil, "Woe is me, Alhama!" On com-paring notes with José, I found that he had been obliged to pay, in addition, for what he received -a discovery which so exasperated that worthy that he folded his hands, bowed his head, made three kisses in the air, and cried out: "I swear before the Virgin that I will never again take a traveler to that inn.

We left Alhama an hour before daybreak, for we had a rough journey of more than forty miles before us. The bridle-path was barely visible in the darkness, but we continued ascending to a hight of probably 5,000 feet above the sea, and thus met the sunrise half-way. Crossing the llano of Acefaraya, we reached a tremendous natural pertal in the mountains, from whence, as from a door, we looked down on all the country lying between us and the sea. The valley of the River Velez, winding among the bills, pointed out the course of our road. On the left towered over us the barren Sierra Pejeda, an iso-lated group of peaks, about 8,000 feet in hight. For miles the road was a rocky ladder, which we scrambled down on foot, leading our horses. The vegetation gradually became of a warmer and more luxuriant cast; the southern slopes nted with the vine that were p femous Malaga raisins, and the orange groves in the sumy depths of the valleys were as yellow as autumnal beeches, with their enormous loads of fruit. As the bells of Velez Malaga were ringing noon, we emerged from the mountains, near the mouth of the river, and rode into the town to breakfast.

The remaining twenty miles or more, of the road to Malaga, follow the line of the coast. passing headlands crowned by the atalayas, or watch-towers of the Moors. It is a new and practicable for carriages, so that, for Spain, it may be considered an important achievement. The late rains have, however, already undermined it in a number of places. Here, as among the mountains, we met crowds of muleteers, all of whom greeted me with: " Vaya usted con Dios, caballero!" (May you go with God, Cav-alier!) By this time all my forgotten Spanish had come back again, and a little experience of the simple ways of the people made me quite at home among them. In almost every instance I was treated precisely as a Spaniard would have been, and much less annoyed by the curiosity of the natives than I have been in Germany, and even America.

We were still two leagues from Malaga at sunset. The fishermen along the coast were hanling in their nets, and we soon began to over-take companies of them, carrying their fish to the city on donkeys. One stout, atrapping fel-low, with flesh as hard an yellow as a sturgeon's, was seated sideways on a very small donkey, be tween two immense paniers of fish. As he trotted before us, shouting and slapping the flanks of the sturdy little beast. José and I began to laugh, whereupon the fellow broke out into the following monologue, addressed to the donkey: following monologue, addressed to the dookey:

Who laughs at this burrico? Who says he's
not fine gold from head to foot? What is it
that he can't do? If there was a mountain so
high, he would gallop over it. If there was a
river so deep, he would swim through it. If he
could but speak, I might send him to market
alone with the fish, and not a charo of the monmore would be spead on the way home. Who ey would be spend on the way home. Who says he can't go as far as that limping horse? Arrrre, burrico! huñake-ar-r-r-e-e-e We reached Malaga at last, our horses sorely

fagged. At the Fonda de la Alameda, a new and very elegant hotel, I found a bath and a good dinner, both welcome things to a tired traveler. The winter of Malaga is like spring in other lands, and on that account it is much visited by invalids, especially English. It is a lively commercial town of about 80,000 inhabitants, and if the present scheme of railroad communication with Madrid is carried out, must continue to increase in size and importance. A number of manufacturing establishments have lately been started, and in this department it bids fair to rival Barcelona. The harbor is small but good, and the country around rich in all the productions of temperate and even tropall the productions of temperate and even tropical citmates. The city contains little to interest the tourist. I visted the Cathedral, an immense unfinished mass, without a particle of architectural tasts outwardly, though the interior has a fine effect, from its large dimensions.

At noon next day we were again in the saddle, and took the road to the Baths of Caratraca.

The tall factory chimneys of Malaga, vomiting forth streams of black smoke, marred the serenity of the sky; but the distant view of the city is very fine. The broad vega, watered by the